

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1844

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AND PHILANTHROPIST
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TERMS—OF ADVERTISING.

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Saturday, March 30, 1844.

The Great Anti-Texas Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of citizens opposed to the annexation of Texas, was held at College Hall, last Thursday evening. The House was filled to overflowing; and the greatest enthusiasm characterized the proceedings. The resolutions reported by the Committee appointed on the subject, were adopted, after appropriate discussion, and a few important amendments. In another column, we insert the resolutions, as originally reported.

The report of the Committee having been read by the Secretary, [W. D. Gallagher,] a division of the question was called for. The question was then stated by the Chairman, [Judge Wright,] to be on the first resolution. Samuel Lewis rose and moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the following words, in the first reason under the resolution:

"And therefore any addition to it should be regarded as a burthen rather than a blessing. It could not add to our happiness and might lead to our ruin."

Mr. Lewis expressed his concurrence with the resolutions generally; his object was to make them as unexceptionable as possible. Many would oppose Texas, who would not say that a mere extension of our territory was undesirable. He, for his part, was not prepared to say any such thing.

Judge Walker, the Chairman of the Committee, took the stand, in opposition to this amendment, but as a general desire was expressed to have the discussion at once commence on the whole subject, before he proceeded, Mr. Lewis, wished to call his attention to two other amendments, which he designed to offer as follows:

1st. Strike out in the 7th reason, the words, "and will, we fear, result in civil war, if not in a dissolution of the Union."

2d. Strike out in the 6th resolution, the words, "and thus make it national."

In suggesting these amendments, he remarked, that the Constitution conferred upon the citizens of the free States power to redress in a peaceful way whatever grievances might follow the annexation, and that slavery, being already nationalized by the action of the Government, the 6th resolution, as it stood, conveyed an erroneous impression.

Judge Walker spoke at some length, in opposition to these amendments. He considered our territory large enough. History showed that overgrown territory had been fatal to all empires.

In reference to a dissolution of the Union, there once was a time when he could not have been persuaded to draft such a resolution. But the repeated threats from the South—and its overbearing conduct had taught us to calculate the value of the Union. He feared that this measure would result, as the resolution indicated, and therefore he would say so.

As to the third amendment, slavery was not now national, or at least, national in the sense it would be, if this independent State were annexed to us,—for the ground on which it was sought to be annexed, was openly, the perpetuation and extension of slavery alone.

He then proceeded to discuss the resolutions at large, founding his objections to the annexation, chiefly on the grounds, that it would be a violation of national faith; that it would be deeply humiliating to the American people; that it would be base and cowardly towards the weak Government of Mexico; and that the time and manner, of pushing this project, were there no other reasons, were conclusive against it.

Judge Walker spoke with earnestness, and, when dwelling upon the character of the transaction, as it related to Mexico, with great force. He was frequently cheered in the course of his remarks.

Mr. Lewis had hoped that the amendments he had suggested would be adopted by the Committee; he would have been spared the necessity of making a speech. He now rose to show as briefly as possible the reasons why he wished them to pass.

He agreed with the gentleman, in regard to the lesson taught by History as to the effects of an overgrown territory. But, in the history of the world there had been no frame-work of Government like ours. Its peculiar form was especially adapted to extensive territory—and it was impossible to set limits to this adaptation. For his part, he would not abandon one foot in Oregon, or refuse Texas, were there no slavery there, and no other objection to its annexation. On this point he spoke with eloquence, and the loud cheers of the meeting testified its sympathy with his sentiments.

On the second amendment suggested, he held that if the South bullied us, it was no reason why we should bully them. He would not talk of civil war or dissolution. The Constitution conferred upon power enough to redress all our grievances in peaceful modes. The Ballot box was our great weapon. The audience again loudly applauded these sentiments.

On the third amendment he spoke at large, as all present will bear witness, with marked effect. Slavery had already been nationalized. The gentleman himself had admitted that the Slave Power had controlled the Government since its organization—and yet slavery was not national! He then went into a rapid review of the acts of the General Government—the admission of Louisiana and Florida,—the admission of several slave States—the establishment of slavery in the District of Columbia—the outrageous laws of the territory of Florida—the protection given to the coast-wise slave trade; its protest against the abolition of slavery in Cuba; its negotiations for the recovery of runaway slaves—its conduct in the Creole affair &c. and yet slavery was not national!

We have seldom seen an audience so profoundly interested. The remarks were concise, pointed, eloquent and conclusive. They appeared to carry conviction to every mind. In fact, no one chose to reply to them. During their delivery, the cheers were frequent and enthusiastic.

Mr. Green then addressed the meeting; his speech showed the results of much investigation into the history of our negotiations concerning Louisiana.

He spoke with great feeling and much energy. He occupied some time in endeavoring to obviate what he supposed to be the influences of Gen. Jackson's letter, just published upon the subject.

He was followed by Mr. Guiford, who made an able argument on the constitutional aspect of the question. His views were presented with much clearness and force.

Mr. Mansfield did not rise to make a speech, but to express his concurrence in the amendments of Mr. Lewis. His short remarks were better than a speech. They were warm, pointed and touched the popular feeling. Slavery was already nationalized; it could not be denied. The flag of the Union did not protect slavery at the seat of Government. As to our territory, he did not care if it extended to the setting sun; only, however, on condition that the National flag should float over none but Free men.

and Free institutions. The House responded with applause.

Mr. Chase followed in a similar strain, and was greeted with similar manifestations of sympathy with such sentiments. He moved that the whole of the first reason be stricken out.

After remarks from Mr. Fox who consumed some time in calling upon the People to consume no more time in talking about these amendments, the Chairman proceeded to take the vote upon them; when each one was adopted by a decisive majority.

The question was then put upon the resolution as amended, and it was carried, with two or three dissenting voices. The other resolutions, with the preamble, were successively adopted. It was now quite late, when Mr. Chase rose to offer a resolution, which, he said, he could have wished to come from another quarter. It was a resolution requesting the officers of the meeting to forward copies of the proceedings to the several gentlemen who have been brought forward as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and to inquire of them their opinions in relation to the annexation of Texas.

The Chair announced to the meeting that the question was now upon the passage of this resolution. A deep anxiety seemed to seize the audience.

Mr. Fox, amidst considerable confusion, moved an adjournment.

Adjourn! adjourn! question! question! resounded all over the House. The Chair adjourned with dignity and decision, and quiet being restored, Mr. Fox still reluctant to take his seat, the Chair decided that his motion was not in order. He stated, however, that a motion would be in order to lay the resolution on the table.

Move then said Mr. Fox, that the resolution be laid on the table.

There was great sensation again, and the Chair was about putting the question, when Mr. Chase arose to ask whether this motion was not debatable.

The Chair—It is.

Mr. Chase immediately took the stand, and began to speak, when Mr. Fox moved an adjournment. The Chair decided the motion out of order. Mr. Fox appealed from the decision, but the meeting sustained the Chair almost unanimously.

Mr. Fox arose, and saying he did not suppose Mr. Chase would expect them to stay and listen, walked out of the House. He went alone, amidst shouts from various parts of the meeting, which, however, was speedily restored to order by the Chairman.

Mr. Chase remarked that he was astonished, after the passage of such resolutions as had been acted upon, that this resolution should meet with so much opposition. Those resolutions asserted that the question of annexation rose far above all party or political questions—and the language of one was, that since 1837, men had changed. Could it be that this meeting regarded it as a matter of importance that the opinions of the men they were called upon to support, should be known? He urged the passage of the resolution by a few other reasons, and was listened to with great attention. There was an evident desire on the part of the people to act upon the resolution at once, but further and forcible remarks were made in its favor by Messrs. Guilford and Brooks, both prominent Whigs.

Mr. Mansfield had never approved of the policy of questioning candidates, who had been in the service of the public [sixty years, we believe, he said.] For this reason he should vote against the resolution. He did not feel anxious about it, however.

Mr. Lewis had hoped that the amendments he had suggested would be adopted by the Committee; he would have been spared the necessity of making a speech. He now rose to show as briefly as possible the reasons why he wished them to pass.

He agreed with the gentleman, in regard to the lesson taught by History as to the effects of an overgrown territory. But, in the history of the world there had been no frame-work of Government like ours. Its peculiar form was especially adapted to extensive territory—and it was impossible to set limits to this adaptation. For his part, he would not abandon one foot in Oregon, or refuse Texas, were there no slavery there, and no other objection to its annexation. On this point he spoke with eloquence, and the loud cheers of the meeting testified its sympathy with his sentiments.

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Saturday, March 29, 1844.

Mr. Clay and the South.

Mr. Clay is making quite a triumphal journey through the South. He is pursuing the right course, to win friends—scrupulously avoiding, according to the correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, any allusion to the party questions of the day, and receiving and addressing his fellow citizens as if they were all Whigs and Democrats. "He has resisted," says the same correspondent, "the efforts of his Whig friends to bring him out on any of the topics which now agitate the country."

The *Ohio State Journal*, innocently enough remarks, that, "although charged by narrow-minded enemies with being on an electioneering tour, he has not delivered a political speech since he left Ashland, except one about three minutes long, in New Orleans!" This is capital. Mr. Clay has had some experience of the South—He knows what he is about.

The effect of this *moderate* course in regard to Whig doctrines and policy, may be inferred, from a remarkable letter which has lately appeared from the pen of Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina. The General has become a philosopher, after the fashion of his State—he has not voted for five years—may not vote, for another five years—nevertheless must express his high admiration of Mr. Clay, much as he would prefer Mr. Calhoun, were he a candidate—thinks Mr. Clay's election is about as probable as any event in futurity can well be—rejoices at this glorious prospect.

The Whig papers here, we believe, have not noticed this remarkable letter. The *State Journal* at Columbus, publishes part of it, omitting the most significant part. We will publish this, that our Whig readers may see clearly the grounds on which the united South is about to give its support to Henry Clay.

Speaking of Mr. Clay's compromise, General Hamilton says—

"I feel, sir, that the country owes him a large debt of gratitude for his exertions at that conjuncture, and that the South has never done him justice."

Again—

"Can we, then, regard with indifference the services such a man rendered at such a time?"

Again—

"I believe Mr. Clay's election is about as probable as any human event, in futurity, can well be. A vista of renown will be opened to him, which has attended the administration of no previous President, since that of the Father of our country. If he is able, by his commanding influence, to arrest in CONGRESS the FORTENTIOUS AGITATION OF THE SLAVE QUESTION, AND TO FIX THE TARIFF FIRMLY ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF HIS OWN COMPROMISE, he will in saving his country, have reaped his own harvest, abundant and fruitfully, now and forever. I know no man who has more of the INSTRUMENTAL MEANS TO PERFORMANCE THIS HIGH FUNCTION THAN HIMSELF."

Once more—

"I cannot but feel and express my strong regard for the Whigs of Georgia—(the General is not a Whig—he is a South Carolina philosopher)—who at a time, when South Carolina needed friends, were nearly all nullifiers to a man, and prepared to back us to the death. I therefore am little disposed to quarrel with them now, if they happen to have made up their minds to support an individual for the Presidency, who was mainly instrumental, in the only substantial reduction of the Tariff, which has ever been effected, on any recognized principles of public security—who has stood forth on two occasions as the great and successful mediator of the perilous strife of this confederacy, and who, to brilliant courage, and surpassing generosity, unites the most attractive social qualities."

Such is the testimony of a Calhoun man. Is it true? So far as regards the two great claims of Mr. Clay upon the Slaveholders, it is true to the very letter. Mr. Clay's own words confirm it. Most distinctly, in his Georgia letter, did he associate himself continually, not with a Tariff, but with the policy of Tariff-reduction. This cannot be denied. Nor has Mr. Clay ever said or done anything, to indicate that the principles of his own compromise, are not his cherished principles now.

It is worthy of remark, that the very man, who on two several occasions has stood forth as the mediator of perilous strife in this confederacy, and appeased the slaveholders in one instance by a compromise which gave supremacy to the Slave Power, and in the other, by a compromise which sacrificed the Tariff, and who to the day has given not the slightest reason to presume a change in his opinions, is now set forth as the incarnation of Whig principles, with paramount claims, first upon the advocates of a Protective Tariff, secondly, upon the enemies of Slavery! And this too, at the same moment, that the slaveholders are called upon to support him, in gratitude for these two famous compromises!

We thought that the *John Tyler*-experiment would teach the Whigs, wisdom—but some people would not be convinced though one should rise from the dead, to testify to their folly.

Cuba and Our Glorious Mission.

The *New York Republic*, after condemning the outrageous oppressions of the people of Cuba, says—

"It is not the characteristic of us Americans to stand idly and calmly by, and see injustice committed without at least entering our protest against it."

And yet the *Republic* thinks it a violation of the compact, for the Americans of the free States to utter a protest against the injustice and oppression practiced by their countrymen of the slave States. Never mind! Put up at home, our virtuous indignation finds free vent abroad. The villainous conduct of the Captain General of Cuba, we can make free with, any how.

"We have done it before, and we will do it again," says the generous *Republic*. "It is a matter of little moment to us what the friends of despotism in Europe may think of our plain speaking—our motives are good, and our feelings sincere."

Now this is valiant. Here indeed is a glorious display of the martyr-spirit. What heroism in speaking out so boldly, when there is so imminent danger of being reported to the Holy Alliance. We will back up the *Republic*, if Spain should see fit to make a demand for the body of this self-sacrificing lover of liberty.

But judging aside, we refer to the *Republic*, not so much to ridicule its pretensions to a generous zeal in behalf of liberty, as to call attention to another matter of grave import. It is generally understood, that the Society for the propagation of slavery, organized at Washington, is using its funds to buy up as many presses as it can in the country. It is the business of such establishments, to advocate Texas-annexation—to reconcile the people to a kind of partition-treaty, in regard to Oregon—and, if we may judge from various indications, to air up disaffection in Cuba to the mother country, get up a sympathy with the spirit of revolution there, as was done in the

case of Texas, and lead the American mind, to take it for granted as a matter of course, that this country is entitled to exercise a sort of surveillance over the concerns of that island—the ultimate object being, to secure it, at some favorable crisis, as an appendage to this slaveholding republic!

The ambition of the Slave Power knows no bounds.

We do not say that the *New York Republic* is one of these bought up presses, but we do say, its chief objects appear to be those just noticed. The following is the closing paragraph of an article about Cuba.

"It is not at all improbable that on hearing of the indignant remonstrances of our neighbors, O'Donnell may manifest his displeasure in some high-handed insolence to this country. In such a case, without going so far as to demand a prompt chastisement of his audacity, we could not set more indignantly than the second the earnest request of Cuba for his recall. We are convinced, not merely from the private advices we have received, but from general considerations, that the sojourn of O'Donnell at Havana much longer, will lead to remorse more important than are present supposed. In conclusion, we will say, that whether O'Donnell remains or departs, Spain must alter her policy towards this patient and long suffering people, or they laid the whole blame before Congress, accompanied, however, by the declaration, *that they did not know that any one was to blame!* These men had imbited the popular notion that the business of Committees of Inquiry, as well as other Censors, is with actions, not with men. The act may be as speckled as the skin of a Leopold, and the actor at the same time immaculate! Mr. Adam remarked, in relation to that part of the report of the Committee, that it was the most miserable abstraction he had ever heard of. As the reader may be curious to know what these frauds were, we copy an extract from an article in the *New York Tribune*:

Contracting for Lithograph, &c.
"It seems that this work has always been left to be given out by the Clerk of the House; and fraud being suspected, a Select Committee was appointed, which reported on Saturday a list of the abuses they have discovered. From that report I copied the following brief table, which will open the eyes of the people as to what becomes of their money. In this table, I have taken six maps at random, and shown what was charged and paid by the Government, and what the same actually cost the contractor; also showing the profits:

The Expenses of Lithographing certain Maps.
BAUPTON HARBOR.
Lithographing, Printing, Paper. Total Profit
Congress paid.....\$1400 \$250 \$227
Actual Cost paid.....80 75 77 75

Profit.....\$1290 \$175 \$149 25 \$1644 25
CAPE FERRY RIVER.
Congress paid.....\$2500 \$1000 \$960
Actual Cost paid.....125 240 378

Profit.....\$2375 \$760 \$582 \$3717 00
WILMINGTON HARBOR.
Congress paid.....\$4000 \$1250 \$984
Actual Cost paid.....150 350 496

Profit.....\$3850 \$900 \$544 \$5294 00
BAR AND BAY OF ST. JOSEPH'S.
Congress paid.....\$600 \$130 \$155
Actual Cost was.....87 38 55

Profit.....\$513 \$92 \$95 \$700 00
SHUT ISLAND INLET.
Congress paid.....\$600 \$130 \$150
Actual Cost was.....87 38 55

Profit.....\$513 \$92 \$95 \$700 00
TYBEE BAR.
Congress paid in all.....\$500
Actual Cost was.....250

Profit.....\$910 \$774 \$13,100
Total profit on 6 Maps.....\$17,305 25

The profit on the Lithography alone—that is, the mere putting the Maps on the stone—amounted to \$12,401 on 6 Maps. In the aggregate, on 6 Maps, the United States paid.....\$22,419
The actual workmen received for all the work, &c. \$2,500

Profit on 6 Maps.....\$1510 00
Estimating. ACTUAL PAY.
For Estimating, For Lithography, To H.A.
Tybee River.....\$300 \$230 \$5400
Cape Fear River.....200 156 2300
Huntington Harbor.....100 100 200
St. Joseph's.....300 180 1200

Total.....\$910 \$774 \$13,100
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